

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1825.

[NO. 24.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the direction of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufacturers of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves \$500 for \$2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and set that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is \$500
1 do \$300 (Family Coach)	is 300
1 do \$250 (Gig)	is 250
1 do \$180 (do.)	is 180
1 do \$130 (do.)	is 130
2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2 do \$20 (Bedsteads)	is 40
3 do \$14 (a set of Tables)	is 42
2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is 24
3 do \$10 (Two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is 30
1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is 8
10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is 60
10 do \$5 (Hats)	is 50
1 do \$4 (Candlestand)	is 4
1 do \$3 (do.)	is 3
20 do \$3 (do.)	is 60
300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is 600
43 1do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.)	is 431
\$3072	

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

AARON WHEELER,
Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt. Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1f

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz: three front lots and two back, lying in Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church. Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st, situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building. EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

Address of the Trustees of Ebenezer Academy.

The Trustees of Ebenezer Academy, having been lately called together, to appoint, at the suggestion of Rev. E. Harris, another associate instructor, met accordingly, and made the appointment.—On this occasion they looked very minutely into the interior of the Academy; and after the survey, they feel compelled to invite the attention of the public to this seminary of learning. They feel it to be their duty to introduce Ebenezer Academy to a more extensive acquaintance than it has formerly enjoyed. It is evidently in a very flourishing condition; and, without some disastrous and unexpected causes, must continue to flourish. Small partial evils cannot affect its prosperity, whilst its government continues energetic and just, and its teacher continues his former assiduity in his station; and whilst a discerning public can discriminate, and judge correctly. To the teachers, we would say, let no trembling anxiety make you vulnerable to every little evil connected with the Academy. Some small festering evils will occasionally spring into existence; but, if the health of the Academy be vigorous, it will expel them from its body. But, let not the public judge, by these appearances, of the situation of the Academy. Very few have been developed here. Few students have left us uttering complaints; and the most of them have returned. We hope, that any blast of defamation, which may spring up, will find the public mind unshaken in its confidence in Ebenezer Academy. Its reputation as a literary institution is firmly based.

The Rev. E. Harris, who will soon enter on the fifth year of his administration here, we presented to the public when he commenced his labors with us. At this period, we think it proper, to introduce him more specially to our Southern community. His recommendations flow from various sources. Rev. Dr. Coffin, President of Greenville College, Tenn. his literary instructor, thought highly of his talents, and invited him, after graduating, to return to the college as an instructor. Rev. Dr. Mason, of New-York, his theological instructor, has frequently spoken of his pupil in the most flattering terms. His fellow-students speak unhesitatingly in his praise. Since his engagement here, he has had several invitations elsewhere as a teacher. There have also been presented to him, the investment of the degree of master of arts from one college, and the offer from another.

His plan of education also recommends Mr. Harris. It can be known best by coming under its operations; but, we briefly observe, that it looks much to the disciplining of the intellect, and tends to awaken all its latent power. To prepare a student for future intellectual toils in his literary or professional studies, his mind is braced, not by the *tonics of pedantry*, but by *vigorous exercise*. He is disciplined into the *power of teaching himself*, the most valuable of all attainments in education. Thus, the student, in the language of the principal of our Academy, "like the steam-vessel, moving with inward power, moves against wind and tide." At Ebenezer the plan of education is certainly original and happy, and can be seen in *all its features*, only by its docile students. It should give celebrity to its teacher, and involve him in such an extended sphere of action, where he is now stationed, as to preclude the possibility that he would ever desert it.

Mr. John Loder, of Philadelphia, whom we have appointed co-ordinate instructor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in this Academy, stands very highly recommended also. This gentleman graduated at Princeton College; and his excellent scholarship is attested by Rev. Dr. Green, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Lindsay, President Cumberland College, Tenn. Professor Vethake, now of Dickinson College, and by Professor M'Lean, of Princeton. Professor Vethake, who is a celebrated Mathematician, says that Loder was among the first of his class in Mathematics while in college. His amiable disposition, good character and experience in teaching, are supported by the most ample testimony.

The board would hope, that Mr. Harris' perseverance will be fully rewarded. He has made himself the property of the public; property the result of fifteen years of literary research, and now located at Ebenezer Academy. His various learning; his plan of education; the mildness and energy of his discipline; his success and celebrity as a teacher; his devotion to our interests as Southern members of the union, his noble resolution to spend his days within the circle of science, in the pursuit of the highest objects of morals and philosophy, the obtainment and diffusion of knowledge ornamental and useful, all invite the attention, esteem, and patronage of the public.

Mr. H. has endured a patient proba-

tion for four years, in his devotion to the interests of this institution; and he has now the pleasure of seeing it elevated on an eminence. Judging by all that we have known, we confidently assure the public, that the two men, whom we have chosen, and presented as instructors of youth, will devote themselves unweariedly to their duties. In one apartment of the Academy, an English school is conducted by a third teacher. This school is intended for the education of the children of the neighborhood, and of those who are not prepared to enter the Academy. Its average number of scholars is about twenty. It is now conducted by a young man well qualified for his station. This is the only relation it sustains to the Academy. The Yorkville Female Academy is about 12 miles from Ebenezer Academy. Between these two places the mail passes twice a week, and there are almost daily communications between the village and Ebenezer. We believe these two places present to the families of gentlemen from the low country, an advantageous, and a delightful summer retreat.

The principal motive with Mr. Harris for suggesting to the board the appointment of an associate teacher, was, his wish to narrow his own department, as an instructor, to the *languages*, and *only some* of the sciences, with a view to its improvement. And his views are certainly just. As stated in his Academic Report, "the current of the mind, in its activity, if not caused to flow over too large a surface, will run deep and strong. The narrower the channel, the deeper the stream."

Our Academy is most popular, where it is best known. Sixty students have entered under the present administration; and about thirty of them are of the Indian Land settlement where the Academy is located. The progress of the students is very satisfactory. The comparison of the progress of different students, giving a just view of the momentum of a student's course at Ebenezer, under an ordinary impulse, was made, and affords evidence, that, though it is not an object here to propel students with great rapidity, yet they advance with very speedy progress. Their *scholarship* stands high. At the last examination, an interesting exhibition of talents and learning, was made by classes in the Languages, Geography, Mathematics, Nat. Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Phrenology. In *Composition and Oratory*, the students have exhibited with honor to themselves, and some in the most masterly manner. Literary characters have acknowledged some of these specimens to be superior to any thing of Academic growth in this section of country.

This year Mr. H. commenced a course of *Academic lectures*, on subjects connected with the happiness, usefulness, and eminence of the students in future life as public characters. These are delivered weekly, and promise to be highly useful. Mr. H. and Mr. Loder, will also deliver lectures in their particular departments, in obedience to a statute of the institution.

A Debating society exists in the Academy—it elicits the talents and learning of the students; and will no doubt, be highly advantageous, particularly to those who expect to be *public speakers*. A *Bible Class* has been formed, and occupies the leisure hours of the Sabbath in a profitable manner. Entrance into either of these is *voluntary*, and not by *compulsory statute*. The instructors preside in both; and though it is a *pecuniary object* with them, to communicate that knowledge, which lord Verulam calls *power*, yet it is their earnest wish, and their constant exertion, to throw around the character of the student, that *moral grandeur*, which Dr. Young says, will make the *mighty man*.

The continuance and rise of Ebenezer Academy amidst much discouragement and opposition, assure us, that, now in its prosperous condition, no fears need be entertained in regard to its *continuance and rise in future*. It has just lately created for itself an additional interest in a certain direction, which will not soon be severed from us. To our Academic Library there will be, in a short time, an accession of 200 volumes.

In the midst of circulating health, men may die; and so, in defiance to the best regulations, a student may mark out a comet's course in his conduct; yet, when gone, the system still revolves in all its order, and is known by its *order*, not by the *disorder* thrown for a moment in its way. The youth that may be directed to us, will be guarded from evil as much as possible, by the close paternal inspection of the Trustees, the Teachers, and the citizens around the Academy. Every thing which can be prudently done, will be done, to preserve the freshness of uncontaminated youth as a grateful sight to their affectionate, welcoming parents, when the time demands their return. In this settlement, pre-eminent for bodily

health, our youth, we trust, will also be solid in their *learning*, sound in their *moral*, and correct in their *religious deportment*. To usher a student into the world as a man, the *gentleman*, and the *scholar*, the friend of *virtue*, *government*, and *religion*, will be our unvarying aim.

ROBERT B. WALKER,
JOHN GALLANT,
JOHN ANDERSON,
EDMUND JENNINGS,
THOS. WILLIAMS, JR.
RANDOLPH WEATHERS,
JOHN H. BARRY,
JOSIAH HARRIS,

Trustees.

P. S. Communications addressed to either of the instructors, or any member of the board, and forwarded to Ebenezer Academy P. O. will meet with prompt attention.

ELEAZAR HARRIS, *Teachers.*
JOHN LODER,

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

William L. Weddington *Attachment levied on*
James Means. *Lands.*

I appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L COLEMAN, C. C. C.
3mt30—price adv. \$4

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

Joseph Young *Attachment levied on lands.*
James Means.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L COLEMAN, C. C. C.
3mt30—price adv. \$4

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.
Lewis' Adm'r. *Levied on Land.*
John Lewis.

I appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
3mt35.—Price adv. \$4

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.
William Salters *Original Attachment, levied on 5 negroes, July, Sam, William Douglass, Frank, Jude and Mary.*

I appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
3mt35.—Price adv. \$4.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Charlotte Lafayette Artillery Company, Feb. 22d, 1825.

Resolved, That the constitution for the government of said company be kept by the Secretary.

Resolved, That Lieut. J. Spencer, Doct. J. D. Boyd, A. McGinn, J. H. Norment and D. Campbell, be a committee to contract for carriage to mount a field piece; and that D. Campbell be authorized to receive contributions for the purpose of defraying the expenses thereof.

Resolved, That the Company meet again on the third Saturday in March next.

Resolved, That the above extracts be published in the Catawba Journal for three weeks.

By order, D. CAMPBELL, Secy.

3124 SPENCER & MERRILLS.

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO apprentices, from 15 to 17 years of age, will be taken to the Carriage Making Business, if application be made soon. Such as can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will meet with suitable encouragement, on applying to the subscribers.

SPENCER & MERRILLS.

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the Book-Binding, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Delivery Bonds.

For sale, at Office of the Journal.

Com. PORTER AND GEN. VIVES.

National Legislature

18TH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.—The President communicated a report from the Secretary of War, accompanied by an abstract of the rules and regulations for the field exercise and the manœuvres of the Infantry, and the general regulations of the Army, which are observed and practised upon by the Army.

The bill "for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States," was read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The Senate next proceeded to the consideration of the bill "for the continuation of the Cumberland Road."

Mr. Brown, of Ohio, observed, that the measure proposed by the bill, involved so little of novelty in principle or policy, that he could trespass on the time of the Senate only to make a few remarks.

It is proposed, said Mr. B., to continue to the Muskingum the road that now connects the country on the Atlantic coast with the country on the waters of the Ohio. The distance between Wheeling and Zanesville is about eighty miles, and is supposed to present the most difficult part on the whole line of road from Wheeling to the Mississippi, and the Senate is now asked to agree to an appropriation of moderate amount to commence its construction between the points contemplated by the bill. It would not be denied that the state of Ohio would be more interested, in the first place, in the proposed improvement, than her sister states, but that state is not alone concerned—several of the western states feel a deep interest in it. The appropriation required no sacrifice from the states east of the mountains. It could be no good objection that the western states were to receive the most immediate benefit. The United States, as proprietors, had a much greater ultimate interest in increasing the value of their millions of acres that would be affected by improving the means of communications with their unsettled lands.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and supported his motion in a speech of about an hour and a half in length.

Mr. Ruggles, of Ohio, replied to Mr. Cobb, in a series of remarks against the motion—when the question was taken on the motion, and decided in the negative, as follows:—Ayes 19, Noes 24.

So the Senate refused to postpone the bill.

After some desultory conversation, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of State, accompanied by a statement of passengers who arrived in the United States, from foreign countries, during the year ending the 30th September, 1824; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House another communication from the same department, transmitting a return of American seamen, as registered by the Collectors of the Customs in the year 1824; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. P. P. Barbour moved the House to take up the bill to authorise the payment of interest due to the state of Virginia, which was laid on the table, on his motion, on Monday, in order that the House might proceed to the election of Printer; which motion was sustained.

The question recurred on the amendment of the gentleman from New-York, to strike out "state of Virginia," and insert "several states."

Mr. Wood, of N. Y., supported the amendment. If the justice of the claim was allowed in one state, it ought to be allowed to all: and a refusal to allow was a denial of justice. In private transactions, a denial of this character would cover with infamy the individual who refused to repay his friend what that friend had paid for him. The claims of New-York were in a course of settlement at the Treasury, and delay would be productive of great injury. He hoped the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. Barbour begged the House to suffer the question to be taken.

Mr. Webster, as the Yeas and Nays were called, wished to state his views very briefly. In April last a message was received from the President, on the subject of this claim, and, at the same time, he recommended to make the relief general. This message recommending a general law, was referred to the Committee of Claims. What do they do? They recommend a particular bill for Virginia. They have looked over the Virginia papers, and are satisfied that she has made out her case. But the House has not looked over these papers. We are now asked to pass this law for the benefit of Virginia, because the committee have looked over the Virginia claim.

He contended that we ought to extend the same rule to other states. He referred to the bill to show that Virginia had no claim but for interest; every other

claim had been satisfied: there was nothing else against the United States. And how do we propose to deal with her on this claim for interest? He read the bill to show the rule adopted, by which Virginia could receive no payment for interest until the principal itself was paid. It was again provided that interest only should be paid on sums on which she herself had paid interest. He questioned the correctness of this principle. The whole bill is a rule to regulate the accounting officers of the treasury in their allowance of the claim of Virginia. This bill is reported, instead of a general law recommended by the President. He replied to the argument that when other states petitioned, they would be heard. Would the House deal out justice on petitions? If the principle thus laid down be adopted, we shall have to pass as many laws as there are states. He apprehended that the whole argument was founded in mistake. It is supposed that the house knew something peculiarly favorable in regard to Virginia. There was nothing, however, in this claim, to make it different from the claims of other states. The committee may have, in this case, considered facts proved, which the accounting officers may not consider proved: and it might then be considered to pass a new law. The objects and whole intent of this law is, that when Virginia proves that she has paid interest on sums which she has borrowed for the use of the United States, and which she has refunded, then the interest so paid is to be refunded to her. What objection could there be to an extension of this principle to other states? Those who voted against the amendment involved themselves in difficulty, since it was giving that to Virginia, which, on like grounds, was to be refused to New-York. He did not object to the bill, on any ground of justice; he considered it just, but that it ought to be extended.

Mr. Wickliffe moved the previous question—Ayes 71, Noes 59.

The Ayes and Noes were then ordered on the question "Shall the main question be now put?"

The question was then put, when there appeared—Yeas 88, Nays 80.

The main question was about to be put, when

Mr. Webster moved that the question on the engrossment of the bill be taken by Ayes and Noes, which was sustained.

The question on engrossment was then taken by Ayes and Noes, when there appeared—Ayes 133, Noes 36.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. M'Lane moved the House to take up the amendments made by the Senate in the Appropriation Bills, which, after an objection had been made by Mr. Cocke, was negatived, as it depended on general consent.

Mr. M'Lane then moved to postpone the other orders of the day, with a view to take up these amendments.—Ayes 83, Noes 25.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Whittlesey in the chair.

The amendments were then read.

On the question to concur in the amendment making appropriation for the erection of a fort at Beaufort, North-Carolina,

Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, expressed his hope, that the House would, at this late period of the session, and before the general system of fortifications was before it, refuse its concurrence.

Mr. Spaight explained, that this fort was of great importance, and formed a part of the contemplated system of fortifications; and also, that a fort was erected there, during the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson.

Mr. Cocke objected to the appropriation. It had been said, that a plan of a general system was to be laid before the House. He did not wish to act upon this system until it was before us. Independent of this, the Secretary of War tells us, that there is no other officer of the engineer corps who can at present be employed on this work. He should, therefore, object to any appropriation until there could be spared skilful hands to carry it into execution. He had objected to this appropriation, on a former occasion, on the ground that the subject had not been examined by a committee. That objection had been partially removed by the examination which had been made by a committee of the Senate; but he thought, if the subject were to go before our own military committee, we should have a full report on the subject.

Mr. Saunders, of N. C. replied, that, as to information on this subject, it had been presented to the committee of the Senate, who had reported the amendment. And, in relation to the other objection, he explained, that this was part of the system necessary to be adopted for our defence. He believed that, if the appropriation were now made, some officer of the engineers would be found in the course of the year to go on with the work. If not, the money would be in the Treasury. The work is important, and should be commenced as early as possible.

Mr. Foot, of Conn. thought North-Carolina should be the last state to ask for a fortification. He objected to the general policy, as he considered fortifi-

cations as merely inviting hostile attack; and the more you extend them, the more you increase the inducements to hostile forces to attack the coast.

Mr. Cocke objected to a fortification being authorized, before a survey and plan were made.

Mr. Saunders explained, that a survey had been made.

Mr. Cocke then continued his objections, contending that we have not information sufficient to justify the appropriation. He did not know that any enemy had been in North-Carolina.

Mr. Saunders replied, that Admiral Cockburn was there.

Mr. Cocke answered, that Admiral Cockburn was driven there by a storm, but did not stay.

Mr. M'Lane said, it was now too late to make objections to the general system of defence. The system was established; and he strongly protested against these attempts to defeat appropriations, in conformity with that system. The committee of the Senate had received the information which was necessary on the subject. We had it, even to the stone which would be necessary for its erection, and the strength to man it. The survey had only just been completed; and we have it in our possession. Why then should we not proceed, and round off this system of defence. The gentleman from Tennessee had stated, that if this money were appropriated, there was no officer to use it. That gentleman was mistaken, both as to the fact and the premises. It had been always the practice of the House to make appropriations one year in advance; and the appropriation now asked, was to provide the materials, and was in the usual course of legislation adopted by this House.

Mr. Mangum, of North-Carolina, rose to defend the present appropriation. He could not, however, avoid expressing his entire approbation to the extreme vigilance, the sleepless eye, with which the gentleman from Tennessee sits, like an incubus on the Treasury chest, guarding it with a drawn sword. Nor could he help complimenting the gentleman from Connecticut, who had discovered that the general system was wrong, because fortifications are of no other use than to attract hostility. Your fortifications have sprung up in the wilderness, in the midst of swamps, through which an enemy must march to attack them, in the midst of mosquitos and wild beasts; yet there is a vulnerable part of the coast where not a single pebble had been touched. He thought this request was not out of season. He should not endeavor to show the patriotism of North-Carolina, but would put the question on the simple ground of justice.

Mr. Newton said a word or two on the importance of this part of the coast, along which all our productions had to pass in their transit from the north to the south, and vice versa, and the necessity of a fortification there.

The question was then taken on concurrence;—Ayes 82, Noes 33.

The Bill for the Suppression of Piracy, which caused so much debate in the Senate, may be expected to come before the House of Representatives immediately after the private bills are gone through. There are about twelve of this class to be acted on; it is therefore probable that this important measure may be taken up in the course of this day, or early to-morrow morning. The strongest sections in the bill, and those which called forth the spirited opposition which it encountered in the Senate, having been stricken out, the discussion in the House will be much more limited, and much less warm, than it would otherwise have been. Still we believe there will be some proposition to amend it further, so as to make it, in fact, simply a bill to authorize the building of the sloops of war. It is necessary that, in some shape, that bill should pass. The insults offered to our national character, and the injury done to our commerce; the wanton destruction of property; and, above all, the cool and cruel murders of our valuable citizens, call loudly for the adoption of some measures to check the depredations which are daily committed; and Congress can scarcely perform an act more acceptable to the country than by closing the session with some legislative provisions which will give security alike to the speculations of our merchants and the enterprise of our seamen.

Nat. Journal.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday, in the House of Representatives, to introduce into the bill making appropriations for fortifications, an appropriation for a school of practice for artillery. The military appropriation bill was laid on the table, to give the House time to examine certain appropriations, introduced by the Senate, for the purpose of carrying into effect some Indian treaties which have been confirmed by that body since the bill passed the House of Representatives.

The bill, which passed the Senate on the preceding day, for the purchase of Rembrandt Peale's Equestrian Portrait of WASHINGTON, was received in the House yesterday; and, after being read, received its death blow, by a successful motion to postpone it indefinitely. *ib.*

INTELLIGENCE.

From a late London paper.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of December 2, announce the evacuation of Moldavia by the Ottoman Porte. It is said that the Sultan had considered extraordinary measures necessary for the protection of his person.

"Accounts from Zante of the 13th of December, say that Colocotroni (the son)

and Colombia.

The President's Message was received at Greenock by the ship *Camillus*, Pec, which arrived there on the 2d January, from New-York, and on the 7th and 8th it was published at length in the London papers, accompanied by remarks highly complimentary of the people and government of this country.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Swindler.—Much excitement has been created in the eastern part of the county of Otsego, in this state, within the last few weeks, by the failure and flight of GILBERT F. JONES, an Englishman, who, for two or three years past, has been extensively engaged in the wool manufacturing business in the town of Eaton. "He has absconded, says the Hamilton Recorder, leaving debts behind him to the amount of at least \$5,000 dollars; of which, it is believed, \$25,000 dollars are papers endorsed by his friends and neighbors, whom he has thus abandoned to certain ruin."

He had borrowed money, it appears, to the extent of his credit, and by means of exhibiting the will of his father, who had lately died, leaving him a legacy of two thousand pounds sterling, and which it is believed was forged, was enabled to impose upon a great number of credulous victims. It is supposed he has gone to England with a large sum of money in his possession. The Bank of Chenango, we are told, suffers several thousands; and an attempt was made to defraud an insurance Company in Albany several thousands more, by first getting his factory insured, and then endeavoring to loan money upon the property. He left a suffering wife, who has since died, and several small children, to the mercy of strangers. We are informed that he was indicted for swindling by the grand jury last week, and that he will be pursued to his native country."

Affecting event, the result of fraudulent bankruptcy.—Benjamin Rush, the son of that distinguished citizen who added to the stock of science by his labors, and reflected honor upon his country by his virtues as well as his genius, fell a victim to the arts of a villain who tricked him out of about forty thousand dollars, the fruits of some years of successful enterprise. Unable to throw off from his mind the consciousness of the dependence to which he was thus reduced, he came to the dreadful determination of seeking an end to his career in a voluntary grave. Before he discharged the fatal pistol, he addressed a sensible letter as to the disposal of the little property he possessed, to his friend in New Orleans. He declared that his life had become a burthen to him, and that he could no longer sustain it. He was only about twenty-five years of age, remarkably beautiful in his person, very highly accomplished, and of the most fascinating manners and conversation. But this case, affecting as it is, we cannot compare with instances of fathers and mothers advanced in life, and they and their children separated forever and cast upon the world to seek a precarious subsistence, and all this to feed, and sustain in profligacy, some bankrupt old knave, who has neither wife nor child.

The cares and anguish inflicted by such a villain do not indurate the pillow of his barren bed. Every day brings to our knowledge some additional reason for the call we have made upon our fellow-citizens, to discriminate between the honest bankrupt and the villain who transfers the property of his creditor to some congenial rogue, locks up his accounts, and not only laughs at the vast ruin he has made, but seeks an extenuation of his treachery and his shame in the defamation of his victims!—*N. York Paper.*

IRELAND.

It is with extreme regret that we observe the growing animosity between the Catholics and Protestants in the sister kingdom. We do not presume to say which party is the most to blame, and the discussion of this question would tend rather to increase than allay this irritation.

We cannot avoid, however, expressing our sorrow that the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland should have tho' it their duty to have addressed a pastoral letter to their flocks, in which the doctrines of the Romish Church, which are the most offensive to Protestants, are brought prominently forward, and expressed in terms which must shock not only every Protestant, but every liberal and enlightened man, of whatever religious faith he may be. Under the pretext of preserving their flocks from heresy, these pastors actually prohibit them from reading every religious work which is not strictly Catholic.

As to the Bible, it is treated with a contempt which could not have been expected from Christian ministers. The principles openly avowed in this pastoral letter, which is to be read in all the Catholic chapels, are such as would have done discredit to the darkest ages. This document claims for the Romish church a submission and prostration of the understanding which the Almighty has not thought fit to exact for himself, and which it is equally absurd and impious to render to any human authority, whether the claim be made in behalf of Bishops, Popes, Councils, Synods, or the whole body of the church.

London paper.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26.
The British line of battle ship *Romney*, of 50 guns, arrived off the Hook late last evening, in 50 days from England, and sailed again immediately.

The gentlemen composing the Board of Canadian Land Commissioners, came up in a pilot boat. The *Romney* brings no news of importance, with the exception of the sailing of the ship *Eugenia* from England for South America, having on board Commissioners to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Republics of Mexico and Colombia.

Gen. WILLIAM MARKS, President of the Senate of Pennsylvania, was, on Friday last, elected, by the Legislature of that State, on the 5th ballot, to be Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years from and after the 3d of March. —In
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The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1825.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From our correspondent at Fayetteville, March 8.]

By the regular packet ship James Cropper, arrived New-York on the 2d, we have received London dates to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 22d January. A fall had taken place in the price of Cotton at Liverpool, from 4 to 3d. per lb. The transactions for the previous week to the 23d had been very limited, owing to the heavy speculations of the six weeks previous, and from the wish of the dealers to see more of the new crop, which still continues very inferior. The consumption is so extensive, that we cannot but look forward to a maintenance of high prices for some months to come. The last Liverpool quotations are, for Uplands, 8½ a 11d. and 11½ d. for very prime. This arrival has had no effect upon our market; and sales were made yesterday of a crop of 40 bales, from Iredell, middling, at 16 1-8; and a parcel from Chatam, fine, at 16½. A fair quotation may be made at 14½ a 16½. The cotton coming in is generally of an inferior quality, as is usually the case with late gatherings.

75,336 hds. of Tobacco were imported into England from the United States, during the year ending 30th September; being 23,473 lbs. less than the importation of 1823.

Gen. Lafayette arrived at Raleigh, on the 2d instant. He was met a few miles from Raleigh, by the volunteers under the command of Col. Polk, and about half a mile from the city, by the Raleigh Blues. The General then proceeded to the Government House, where he was addressed by Governor Burton, who welcomed him to this state, in the name of the people of North-Carolina. To this the General returned an appropriate reply; and after partaking of some refreshments, he repaired to the Capitol, to view the statue of Washington, accompanied by the escort, and a large concourse of citizens. He was again addressed by Col. Wm. Polk, in behalf of the citizens of Raleigh, and after viewing the statue, was introduced to the students of the University, who had repaired thither to pay their respects to the nation's guest and benefactor. The day closed, with a dinner at 5 o'clock, and a ball in the evening.

The General started for Fayetteville on Thursday, escorted by the Mecklenburg and Cabarrus volunteers, and arrived there the next morning. We have not received an account of his reception at that place; but learn from the volunteers, who have returned, that it was such as to do honor to the town and to the state. The General was met about 9 miles from town, by Capt. Townes' company of Light Artillery, and a number of citizens; and at the Bridge, by the Band, and the other uniform companies of the town. On his arrival at the *Lafayette Hotel*, a large and elegant building, erected during the last season by Mr. Donaldson, he was addressed by Judge Toomer, to whom the General replied, in a very appropriate manner.

New Cabinet.—Speculation is still busy as to the individuals who will compose Mr. Adams's cabinet; but most of the statements which are going the rounds of the papers, it is very evident have no better foundation than rumor, set afloat, in many instances, by editors themselves. Last week we stated, what seemed to be generally admitted, that Mr. Cheves would be called into the Treasury Department; but that place is now assigned to another, whether on better authority, or whether on any authority at all, is more than we can say. It is asserted, however, in several papers received by last mail, and as usual, on the "authority of letters from Washington," that it is now reduced to a certainty, that the following gentlemen have been selected by Mr. Adams to compose his cabinet:

The correspondence between Com. PORTER and Gen. VIVES, on the eve of the departure of the former for the United States, is pretty conclusive evidence that the Commodore's conduct at Faxardo, was not of that unjustifiable and outrageous character, which many of the papers in this country have represented it to be. The Commodore has been recalled, in consequence of the clamor raised against him, for his prompt punishment of a gross insult, not merely to an American officer, but to the American flag, by the authorities of Porto Rico; but we believe the people are well satisfied with his conduct, and grateful for his voluntary services in a cause attended with much hazard, little glory, and great sacrifices. Com. Porter has frequently been the subject of illiberal censure from a certain quarter:—in the affair of Capt. Hull and of Mr. Binney, he was rudely assailed; the most opprobrious epithets were heaped upon him, and mostly by the same prints which have recently abused him: but the people then sustained him, and they will not desert him now. He has done nothing to forfeit public confidence; nothing to

lessen his claims on the gratitude of his country—on the contrary, he has done much to increase them: his country will not condemn him then, for punishing, in a summary manner, a set of wretches who had set all laws at defiance, and who, if they were not actually pirates, were their aiders and abettors, and shared in the spoils of these inhuman depredators.

From the National Journal, March 1.

"Mr. Kremer's Address;" or the conspiracy unveiled.—If the person whose name appears at the bottom of an address "to the Electors of the ninth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania," which was stretched to the length of six columns in the Washington Gazette of last evening, were as well known abroad as he is at home, and at Washington, it would be wholly unnecessary to offer either argument or proof to show that that address is no more the production of the "honorable" "G. Kremer," than it is the production of the "honorable" man in the moon. But as this is not the case, it becomes our duty to state, as well in vindication of the said honorable Mr. Kremer, as to place the matter in its proper light before our readers at a distance, that his name has only been borrowed by others, for the purpose of effecting, in greater security, the most diabolical purposes. We know the whole band of midnight plotters against the peace of the country, of whom this poor unlettered John Doe is the witless instrument, and shall probably ere long take occasion to expose their names, as well as their schemes, to the execration of all honest men; but for the present we shall merely offer the authority of Mr. Kremer himself for saying, that neither the letter to the committee of the House of Representatives, which bears his signature, nor this Address to his Constituents, expresses his sentiments. What Mr. Kremer's opinions of Mr. Clay and of his conduct in relation to the Presidency, really are, may be seen from the following statement of a conversation with that gentleman, by two members of the House of Representatives. One of these members, Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, although he preferred Mr. Clay to either of the other candidates for the Presidency, is known, even before the commencement of the session, and during the whole of it, to have repeatedly declared his preference for Mr. Adams in the second instance. Col. Little, an old and highly respectable member of the House, from Maryland, voted for General Jackson. Our reason for mentioning these facts will be readily seen.

We are authorized to state that Mr. Brent, immediately after preparing, yesterday, his statement of the conversation with Mr. Kremer, sent a copy of it to that gentleman. We state further, on proper authority, that Mr. Dudley Dinges, a gentleman well known in this city, was present, and heard the conversation here stated to have taken place.

I state, without hesitation, that on the day on which the debate took place in the House of Representatives on the proposition to refer Mr. Clay's communication respecting "Mr. Kremer's Card" to a committee, I heard Mr. Kremer declare, at the fire-place, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, in a manner and language which I believed sincere, that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor, in his intended vote for Mr. Adams as President, or that he had transferred, or could transfer, the votes or interest of his friends; that he (Mr. Kremer) was amongst the last men in the nation to make such a charge against Mr. Clay; and that his (Mr. Kremer's) letter never was intended to convey the ideas given to it. The substance of the above conversation I immediately communicated to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Hemphill of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dwight, of Massachusetts, of the House of Representatives.

WM. BRENT, of Lou.

Feb. 25.

I was present, and heard the observations as above stated, in a conversation between Mr. Brent and Mr. Kremer.

PETER LITTLE, of Md.

The 5th vol. of the *Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, is perhaps the most interesting which has yet been published. It presents sketches of five gentlemen, the harmony of whose patriotic designs and labors is not greater than the contrast of their original studies and avocations in life. The first of these, Mr. Lynch, was a young and opulent planter of South Carolina. The second, Mr. Thornton, a physician, a native of Ireland. The third, Mr. Whipple, a sailor, (cabin boy not many years before he sat in Congress,) native of Maine. The fourth, Mr. Witherspoon, a native of Scotland, a celebrated divine, and President of Princeton College, (N. J.) And the fifth, that illustrious merchant, Robert Morris, the Washington of our finances.—Here is a patriotic banquet indeed! No two flowers alike, but all of them kindred sweets, and fragrant and immortal.

There is little of incident in the narrative of Mr. Lynch. He is spoken of as a man of genius and of letters, and being unengaged in professional life, he had not many opportunities of public display—but the confidence of the people must have been well placed, when at the crisis of the Revolution, they sent him to succeed his father in Congress, (when only 27 years old,) a young associate in the immortal labors of that eventful period.

to some of our mad politicians, we should have some faith in his miraculous powers; but as it is, we can only say, *credat Jadaeus, &c.*

and placed his name on that immortal scroll, in three short years afterwards, on a voyage for the recovery of his health, he and his lady perished at sea.

He does "not sleep upon his wat'ry bier,
Nor welter to the parching wind,
Without the need of one melodious tear."

Doctor T. THORNTON's biography is that of a man of great drollery and wit—a talking novelist, whose stories he made as he went along, and made them last for hours—a physician, who, when acting as surgeon at the siege of Louisburg, never allowed any of his own men to die of disease, although in battle he would have looked on "blood and carnage with composure"—a man, who, while he made every body else laugh, suffered no one to make him smile. He attained the age of 90, and was much honored through life.

Mr. WHIPPLE commenced life as a sailor, but having abandoned the sea, became subsequently a member of congress, a General, and a Judge. The first part of his career was unhappily stained by participation in the slave trade, (the mention of which circumstance, in his biography, goes to prove the author's regard to truth)—but his subsequent exploits in battle, while commanding the New-Hampshire troops, and his ardent devotion to the cause of his country, having long ere this, it is hoped, expiated his offence.

The remainder of the volume, nearly one half of it, is devoted to full length portraits of the Rev. Dr. WITHERSPOON, and the celebrated, but unfortunate ROBERT MORRIS, which we shall not attempt to condense, but commend to the eager perusal of the reader. To the former of these gentlemen it is stated that Gen. WILKINSON was indebted for the proposal to present him with gold spurs, on bringing express the news of BURGOYNE's capture, when Congress had received it a day or two before. The General will never outlive the anecdote.

The story of Mr. Morris should be studied by every American. He may, without great extravagance, be called the Atlas of the Revolution. We had soldiers, it is true, and generals to command them; but we had not arms with which they were to fight, and we had not money to buy them. The great financial talents of this gentleman—his ardent devotion to his country, and the high character which he personally bore, enabled him to be the voluntary cashier of his country—whose resources he supported with great embarrassment and difficulties, under accumulated slanders and suspicions to the close of a triumphant war. The country should know its obligations to this enlightened merchant, and by raising a monument to his memory, remove the disgrace of having allowed him to die in prison on account of his own debts—where, poor and humbled as he was, WASHINGTON always paid his first visit on entering Philadelphia.

It is to be regretted that Judge Johnson's Life of GREEN should be the subject of such endless animadversion. A half a dozen pages of the sketch of Mr. MORRIS are applied to a vindication of his character from the Judge's charges.

Chas. Courier.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 14.—The question of late has been debated in Congress, whether a representative should vote according to his judgment or the wishes of those who depute him. Mr. Burke, on his election to Parliament, being questioned on this matter, spoke thus:

"Certainly, gentlemen, it ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative, to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinion high respect; their business unremitting attention. It is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasure, his satisfaction to theirs; and above all ever, in all cases, to prefer their interest to his own. But his unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience he ought not to sacrifice to you, to any man, or to any set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure; no, nor from the law and the constitution. They are a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable. Your representative owes you not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion."

"If government were a matter of will upon any side, yours without question ought to be superior. But government and legislation are matters of reason and not of inclination; and what sort of reason is that in which the determination precedes the discussion; in which one set of men deliberate and another decide; and where those who form the conclusion are perhaps three hundred miles distant from those who hear the arguments?"

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 17.—The attempt to convene a town meeting yesterday afternoon, in order to obtain an expression of dissatisfaction at the result of the Presidential question, proved, as we anticipated, a perfect abortion. Vast numbers of people assembled in the state-house yard, and, as it appeared to us, were merely drawn to the spot, in order to put down

the few who are anxious to keep alive an unnatural excitement on the subject. No one could be prevailed on to take the chair.

Freem. Journal.

A very extraordinary development of a nefarious and continued system of thievery has lately taken place in this city. It appears that a person hitherto of a respectable and unimpeached character, was detected in the act of stealing an article of trifling value from a coachmaker's shop. The discovery of this induced the owner to procure a search warrant, in the execution of which the officer discovered a great number of articles purloined from different persons. In the course of his examination before the Mayor, it appeared that he had set fire to a room in the University—and also had taken several coats, books and minerals from the building.—The affair has excited a considerable degree of interest. We suppress the name of the person charged with the commission of the offences, as the course of justice will bring him before the competent legal tribunal; when that takes place we will give our readers an account of the proceedings.

Nat. Gazette.

The Influenza.—The complaint, which is stated to prevail in Boston and its neighbourhood, and is noticed in different parts of Vermont, as affecting the population to so great a degree that the schools are discontinued in many places, has raged for some weeks in this city, and kept in constant and active requisition the physicians, from whose reports it is calculated from 40 to 50,000 of our citizens are suffering with it. We do not recollect the time when it has been so generally prevalent.—New York paper.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Samuel Caldwell, Mr. Edwin Alexander, to Miss Susan Clark.

On the 13th of January, by Guy Maxwell, Esq. Mr. William A. Tye, to Miss Cornelia H. Shaver.

Also, on the 13th of January, Mr. John McElroy, to Miss Devereux, all of this county.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOON, V. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, a negro man, named SAM, near 30 years of age, yellow complexion, common size, slim and straight made, large eyes, aquiline nose, by trade a black-smith; has forged papers, which he will use as passes. He was born and raised in Virginia, brought from there and sold to me five or six years ago, and it is believed he will aim to return to his native place, somewhere near Richmond, in Virginia. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of him to me in this place, or for his being confined in any jail, and information forwarded, so that I can obtain him.

SAMUEL W. YOUNG.

Winnisborough, S. C. Feb. 29, 1825. 3126

Plantation and Mills for sale.

FOR sale, a valuable plantation, containing 125 acres, lying on the waters of Dutchman's Creek, Lincoln county, about two miles from its mouth. The improvements consist of a good dwelling-house, barn, and the necessary outbuildings, all under good repair. There are, also, a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, on the premises, in good order. Persons disposed to purchase these valuable possessions, will of course call and judge for themselves. Terms of sale, and any other information required, can be obtained, on application to the subscriber.

ROBERT REED.

March 5, 1825.—3125

The Subscriber

HAVING received the appointment of Auctioneer for the town of Charlotte, respectfully offers his services, in that capacity.

Consignments of goods will be received and sold on the usual commission.

JOHN H. NORMENT.

March 5, 1825.—3127

Notice.

ON Tuesday, 22d March, I will sell at the dwelling-house of the late William Parks, one Negro Boy, aged fourteen, and one Negro Girl, aged fifty-five; a Cotton Gin, Scree, and running works, &c. the property of Wm. Parks. Terms, notes, with approved security, payable 10th December, 1825.

L. H. ALEXANDER, Admr.

2124

Dr. Samuel Greer's Estate.

ALL persons indebted, by book account, to the late Dr. Samuel Greer, will please to call and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, on or before the 20th of March, or their accounts will be indiscriminately put in suit.

THOMAS J. GREER, Admr.

3125

Windsor Chair Making Business.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3m:32

Two Carpenters

CAN have work, by applying at Dr. Hender- son's. JACOB YOURY.

Feb. 26, 1825.—3m:24

POETRY.

FROM MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

I wish I was by that dip Lake,
Where sinful souls their farewell take
Of this vain world, and half way lie
In death's cold shadow, ere they die,
There, there, far from thee,
Deceitful world, my home should be—
Where, come what might of gloom and pain,
False hope should ne'er deceive again.

The lifeless sky, the mournful sound
Of unseen waters, falling round—
The dry leaves, quiv'ring o'er my head,
Like man, unquiet ev'n when dead—
These—ay—these should wean
My soul from life's deluding scene,
And turn each thought, each wish I have,
Like willows, downward tow'rds the grave.

As they, who to their couch at night
Would welcome sleep, first quench the light,
So must the hopes, that keep this breast
Awake, be quench'd, ere it can rest.
Cold, cold, my heart must grow,
Unchang'd by either joy or woe,
Like freezing founts, where all that's thrown
Within their current turns to stone.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

LORD BYRON.

The death of Lord Byron, without depressing the price of stocks or affecting the election of President, has produced a deep and general feeling of regret throughout the country. The loss of a truly great poet is in fact an event that affects immediately in their occupations and their pleasures, a much larger number of persons, than that of a distinguished statesman or a military conqueror. Politicians and warriors move the mighty springs, that regulate the destinies of nations, and determine the happiness or misery of the individuals that compose them, but their personal influence upon these individuals is extremely limited. Few see or converse with them. Still fewer enjoy their intimacy. Their reputation with the multitude is matter of history while they live, and when they die it is still the same. The public know as much or more of them than they did before. But the powerful writer, and especially the gifted poet, addresses himself directly to the heart, and makes a warm, personal friend of every man of education and feeling within the circle of his readers. While the other produce their effects upon the condition of individuals, by acting directly upon large masses, he brings out his general effects by operating immediately upon the minds of individuals. He enters in person the sanctuary of every private bosom, and establishes himself as a dear and familiar guest in the minds of men, that never saw his face or heard the sound of his voice. In fact, we often really know more of his character and sentiments, than we do of those of our most intimate associates. Montaigne affects to smile at his own simplicity in revealing more of his secret history to the public, than he did to his nearest connexions; but this is the natural and necessary result of all good writing. No man can write with effect and eloquence in prose, and still less in poetry, unless he instinctively, and as it were involuntarily, makes his works a picture of his own intellectual and moral constitution; and hence, when we meet with good writing, we possess of course the means of forming a sort of indirect personal acquaintance with the author. Every one of his successive publications is felt as a visit from a valued friend. Our occupations and our pleasures become in some degree identified with his existence; and when he dies, one of our principal sources of happiness is dried up forever.

These, we think, are true reasons why we feel so sensibly the death of a great poet; why that of Lord Byron in particular has been lamented as a public calamity, by a hundred nations in Europe and America, nay, in Asia, Africa, Australasia and Polynesia. We have no doubt that tears were shed at the first news of this sad event at Calcutta, at Botany Bay, and at the Sandwich Islands, as well as at Berlin, Paris, Rome, Philadelphia, and London.

As far as there is any thing selfish in our feelings of regret at the death of a great poet, it is not the loss of reputation that we are troubled about, but the loss of the pleasure we derive from reading good verses. But selfishness is not the sole, nor yet the chief cause of our sorrow. We grieve because the principle of sympathy, with which we are all endowed, naturally comes into action when the fine chords that connect our souls with the souls of those we love are violently rent asunder by the hand of death; and we know and love

our favorite authors, as was just observed, often much better than we do our nearest friends. We also grieve because a great man has fallen in Israel. We mourn at once for an object of private regard, and for a public benefactor. The sympathy of others gives a new intensity to all individual emotions; and we are doubtless struck with double sorrow for the death of Lord Byron, when we recollect that half the civilized world is bearing us company.

The interest we felt in this extraordinary being was increased by the singular circumstances, that attended his progress through the world. He not only wrote poetry but acted it. His short life was a strange fantastic drama, as wild as the Midsummer Night's Dream. He exhibited himself by turns as a man and a poet, and in either character he was always assuming some eccentric shape; disappointing expectation, defying calculation, spurning at all laws critical, moral, and political—but still redeeming his follies and vices by continual displays of good feeling, and uninterrupted flashes of the true fire of poetry. We saw him in the first instance wooing the Muses with the awkward and unsuccessful airs of a stripling; but even then there was some promise of the better things that were to follow. There are those among us, who read with pleasure the high souled ballad of *Lachin y Gair*, although the minstrel's harp was then far from being fitly tuned to the lofty pitch of his sentiments. We next saw him dragged before a critical tribunal, accused of writing indifferent poetry while he was at school, and of being a Lord; and for these high crimes and misdemeanors condemned to be pilloried in the Edinburgh, and pelted with the keenest and coarsest jokes, which the Reviewers could muster. Lord Byron was probably regarded by these ingenious gentlemen as some dainty sprig of nobility, that was giving itself the airs of a poet; a fashionable butterfly, whom it was a sort of concession to break upon the critical wheel, but with whom they could do their worst without the fear of resistance. They soon found, however, that they had caught a Tartar; and at his Lordship's next public appearance, we saw him carrying the war into the camp of these borderers with a furious resolution, and a manly vigor, that brought them directly to a sense of their error. They shrank at once from the conflict, did not venture to notice the English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, although it was one of the best poems that appeared since the time of Cowper; and soon after sunk into the tone of fond and almost indiscriminate adulation, with which they have generally received his Lordship's subsequent productions.

In the interval between these two appearances, the noble bard had made, or rather attempted, another so completely unsuccessful, that it has perhaps been hardly heard of in this country. Before the publication of the *English Bards*, he had printed, in partnership with Mr. Hobhouse, a collection of poems, which cannot be said to have been published, because it remained upon the bookseller's hands, and was, after a while, converted into waste paper. A few of the pieces are, we believe, incorporated in some of the late collections. Let this fact console the young claimants for poetical distinction, whose first productions have been treated in a similar way. In this world of intrigue and management, a writer, or a man, who chooses to depend for success upon his own deserts, must wait a little while for it; but then, when it comes it is worth having. What satisfaction is there in wearing a laurel wreath, if a man is to go into the woods and cut it down with his own penknife? And again, the greatest genius does not arrive at the maturity of his power, till after frequent efforts and repeated failures. The reception given to these poems by the public was probably as good as they deserved.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

A HEROINE.

The recent revolutions in South America, have been fruitful of chivalrous deeds of daring, and of heroic examples of virtue and patriotism, in both sexes. In every age and in every country, not excepting our own, female spirit has frequently nerved the arm of the soldier, and essentially aided the cause of liberty and independence. But we know not, that the annals of any nation, whether ancient or modern, furnish an instance of more exalted sentiments, of a more generous devotion, or of more resolute firmness of character, than the following account of a South American heroine, founded on fact, and translated from the Spanish, by one of the many patriots, who have been exiled from their country, and have sought an asylum upon our shores. It was handed

to us last evening, and we are sure it will be interesting to our readers. The story forms a noble theme for a novel, a poem, or a tragedy, as such it may be used by some future muse:

"Policarpa Salavarreta was a native of Bogota. She was distinguished for her patriotic sentiments, which she did not conceal even from her enemies; and it is not strange that she should become the object of the fury of those impious wretches. All the active vigilance of the tyrannical government she had ridiculed, informing circumstantialy the patriots, dispersed amongst the troops of Morillo, of the state of public opinion, and of the forces and operations of the enemy.

"Her lover, who was enrolled by force in 1818 in the grand guards of the Spanish army, gave her notice of all that passed; and she transmitted it to General Santander, who was stationed in the province in the confines of Venezuela and Cundinamarca. Strong suspicions induced the Viceroy, Santander, at sundry times, to search the house of our heroine; for some time all his efforts to find her guilty were in vain; but the same young man, whom she was to marry, having at length been directed to carry an interesting communication to the patriots, he was surprised by the enemy in the desert of Foquilla, and conveyed to Bogota, with the token of transgression taken on his person.

"When Policarpa knew this concurrence, she presented herself boldly to the Viceroy, and told him that her lover was innocent; that she herself had received the papers from the Patriots, and persuaded him to undertake the journey, but without letting him know the tenor of what he carried. The young conductor being questioned, maintained the contrary; that he was the delinquent, and that she had no knowledge whatever of his intention.—Both were confronted and supported themselves in the purpose of saving one another.

"According to the custom in these events, the young man was sentenced to suffer capital punishment, and being placed already on the gibbet, they offered to pardon her, and even that they would protect them both, in case they would discover their accomplices: but the Spaniards gained nothing more, than to renew the contest between two generous hearts, that loved each other tenderly, and who were resolved on every sacrifice, rather than betray the cause of their country.

"The tyrants seeing that their efforts to extort a secret of such importance, from souls of such a mould, were useless, ordered the execution of the intrepid messenger; and they shot him in the presence of his lover. They again conducted her to prison; and she constantly refused to reveal the names of the persons who were secretly working in favour of liberty. In consequence of which, she was pronounced a traitress, and condemned to die.

"Her conduct to the very moment of her death, convinced her executioners of the degree of energy of which a true patriot is capable; the misfortunes of her country only afflicted her; but she was consoled by the service she had rendered it, and the certainty that it would soon be free, whilst her spirit was about to be united with that of her lover. When she was on her way to the fatal place where she was to be sacrificed, she exhorted, in the most energetic manner, the people, who were disconsolate and sad at the catastrophe: "Weep not for me," said she, "weep for the slavery and sufferings of your oppressed countrymen; take example by my destiny; rise up and resist the outrages which you endure with so much injustice."

"When she arrived at the gibbet, she asked for a glass of water, but observing that it was an European Spaniard who brought it to her, she refused it, saying, "I wish not to owe even a glass of water to an enemy of my country." The commander of the detachment which escorted her, pressed her then that she might name some person in her own estimation, who might do her that service. "I thank you very much," said she, "for kindness which I cannot accept, because the relief of this, my last necessity, might perhaps condemn, in the eyes of the tyrants, the persons whom I would wish to show me that token of friendship!—I am ready to die!"

"A moment before they gave the signal for the execution, she turned to the cruel executioners, and with a calm air exclaimed, "Assassins, tremble at the termination of your wicked deed! there will soon come those who will revenge my death!" Thy prediction has been fulfilled, illustrious lady: from the abode of angels, thou beholdest the glory of thy country; thy blood has rendered its earth fruitful, each

drop has produced a hero; and all of them have imbibed thy sentiments. By a singular coincidence, the name and surname of this distinguished young lady, are curiously combined, so as to perpetuate the recollection of her heroism in this beautiful anagram:

"Policarpa Salavarrieta.
Yace porsalva la patria."

THE WOMEN OF COLOMBIA.

Under the varied climates of the Andes and of the Llanos, the women exercise an equally irresistible influence over their indolent and enervated husbands. Unlike the Spaniards, who are confined within gratings, they are allowed the free indulgence of visits, balls, and amusements of every description, without the least apprehension from the control of their husbands, who very rarely accompany them. It is generally thought that the greater the heat of the country, the darker is the hair of the women; and that in cold countries it is commonly light. These observations may apply in Europe, but here the reverse is the case. At Cartagena we find females with white, and even sometimes red hair, while at Santa Fe, where the temperature is so cold, none but brunettes are to be met with. It is a subject of some surprise to behold women on the coast of Colombia, at ten degrees from the equator, whose thick flowing hair is of a length which would excite the envy of our European fair. Those who are thus favored by nature, bestow much attention in dressing their heads, which they render their greatest objects of attraction. At Panama they form their hair into two tresses, which fall in graceful negligence upon their shoulders. At Cartagena they arrange it on the front of the head in thick curls, usually fixed by a tortoise shell comb, among which they tastefully display flowers of various colours. In some parts of the Cordilleras, they ornament their heads with Cucuyos, shining insects, the brilliancy of which out-vies the splendor of the emerald.

In the women of the hotter regions of Colombia nothing can be more beautiful than their heads; their features possess a delicacy and their eyes a brilliancy which can only be met with amongst the Spanish ladies. Their hand is exquisitely beautiful; their foot extremely small, which is somewhat detrimental to the equilibrium of their body, the continual swinging motion of which, when they walk, is far from being graceful. In general the Flemings may give an idea of the descendants of the Spaniards in the Cordilleras. They are sprung from the same source, have each a climate equally cold, and bear a striking resemblance to each other, even in their accent, which is almost the same; like the Fleming, the ladies of the *tierras frías* (cold districts) have a little too much *embonpoint*; they neither possess the melancholy of the English, nor the languish of the German women, but are distinguished by a gracious smile constantly playing around their lips, and which forms their true character, their countenance beams with an air of kindness and of gentleness, which their humane and charitable disposition never belies.

The costume of the women of the Cordilleras is perfectly original: when they go abroad they wear a black silk petticoat, sufficiently tight to display the proportions of their figure; a piece of blue cloth placed upon their head, and which descends triangularly as far as the waist, is arranged to conceal their arms, which are always naked, and of the face, the eyes and nose alone are visible. Upon this mantle they wear, at the top of the head, a hat which, in the crown and rims, resembles the large felt hats of our sailors. The women of the coast are gradually renouncing the elegant costume of the Andalusians to adopt that of the English.

Rules and Regulations to be observed by Mothers and Nurses.—Some people in dressing an infant seem in such haste as to toss him in a way that must fatigue and harass him. The most tender deliberation should be observed.

Every one knows that a kid, a lamb, a calf, or even a puppy or kitten, cannot thrive if squeezed or tumbled about. An infant is certainly more easily hurt. But in addition to this horrid dressing, his clothes are often so tight, that he frets and roars, though he cannot give words to his complaints. Pins should never be used in an infant's clothes, and every thing should be so loosely tied that one might get two fingers between it and the part where it is fixed.—Bandages round the head should be strictly forbidden. Many instances of idiocy, fits and deformity, are owing to tight bandages. In laying a child to sleep, he should be laid upon the right side oftener than on the left: but twice in

the four and twenty hours at least should be changed to the left side. Laying him on his back when he is awake, is enough of that posture, in which he can alone move his legs and arms with freedom. Infants are sometimes very restless at night, and it is generally owing either to cramming them with a heavy supper, tight night clothes, or being overheated by too many blankets. It may also proceed from putting them to sleep too early. He should be kept awake until the family are going to rest, and the house free from noise. Undressing him and bathing him will weary and dispose him to sleep, and universal stillness will promote it. Never let any thing but the prescription of a physician in sickness tempt you to give him wine, spirits, or any drug to make him sleep. Milk and water, whey or thin gruel, is the only fit liquor for little ones, even when they can run about. The more simple and light their diet, the more they will thrive. Such food will keep their bodies regular, and they cannot be long well if you neglect that essential point. When opening medicine must be given to supply the defect of nature, a little manna or magnesia is safest. A careful and diligent mother will attend to the particulars, keeping all her children under her own eye, and giving them lessons of more value than gold or jewels, in the time that lazy and gadding gossips are looking at their fingers, or giring and hearing news.—*Economist*.

[SELECTED FROM LACON.]

If dissimulation is ever to be pardoned, it is that which men have recourse to, in order to obtain situations, which may enlarge their sphere of general usefulness, and afford the power of benefitting their country, to those who must have been otherwise contented only with the will. Liberty was more effectually befriended by the dissimulation of one Brutus, than by the dagger of the other. But such precedents are to be adopted but rarely, and more rarely to be advised. For a Cromwell is a much more common character than a Brutus; and many men who have gained power by an hypocrisy as gross as that of Pope Sixtus, have not used it half so well. This Pope, when Cardinal, counterfeited sickness, and all the infirmities of age, so well as to dupe the whole conclave. His name was Montalto; and on a division for the vacant apostolic chair, he was selected as a stop-gap by both parties, under the idea that he could not possibly live out the year. The moment he was chosen he threw away his crutches, and began to sing Te Deum with a much stronger voice than his electors had bargained; and instead of walking with a tottering step, and a gait almost bending to the earth, he began to walk not only firm, but perfectly upright. On some one remarking to him on this sudden change, he observed, "while I was looking for the keys of St. Peter, it was necessary to stoop, but having found them, the case is altered."

Some one has said, that injustice, if it be speedy, would in certain cases, be more desirable than justice, if it be slow; and although we hear much of the glorious uncertainty of the law, yet all who have tried it will find, to their cost, that it can boast of two certainties, expense and delay. When I see what strong temptations there are that governments should sympathise with the judge, the judge with the counsellor, and the counsellor with the attorney, in throwing every possible embarrassment in the way of legal despatch and decision, and when I weigh the humble, but comparative insignificant interests of the mere plaintiff or defendant, against this combined array of talent, of influence, and power, I am no longer astonished at the prolongation of suits, and I wonder only at their termination.

We most readily forgive that attack which affords us an opportunity of reaping a splendid triumph. A wise man will not sally forth from his doors to cudgel a fool, who is in the act of breaking his windows, by pelting them with gunpowder.

The woman of sensibility, who preserves serenity and good temper, amid the insults of a faithless, brutal husband, wants nothing of an angel but immortality.

The woman who rises above sickness and poverty combined, may look down upon the noisy heroism of kings and generals.